



Phase 5

Spelling Log

Name: _____



Why do I need a Spelling Log?

Well, English is a very tricky language! Although there are only 44 sounds (we call those phonemes), there are over 200 ways to write them (graphemes). For example, there are 11 ways of writing the 's' sound. Another example is the long 'a' sound which can be written like 'play' or 'rain' or 'make' or 'eight' or 'table'. This means that it can be pretty difficult to remember which spelling to use. So that's why we have the spelling log...so you can practice those sounds, spot them in different words, write them down, and see which ones you need to practice the most. At the back, you'll find all of those words we use the most – just to check we're spelling those right too!

How can I use the Spelling Log?

Every time you learn a new sound or spelling rule in your phonics group, in your reading group or in any of your lessons, you can write the word with that sound in your spelling log...this will help you to remember which sound to use in the different words. You might speak to someone at school (perhaps your teacher or a friend) or at home (a parent or a brother or sister) to help you think of ways to remember the tricky bit and maybe they can help you to practise too? The more you see these words and practise, the easier it will be! Because you'll be writing your words down, you can always return to them and this will help you to spot patterns. There's even a space at the back to practice those words you find most tricky!

Right...let's get spelling...

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Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot any rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 13 - *wh*, *ph*

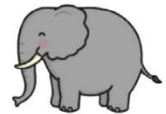
Words

/w/ spelt *wh*



wh rule or pattern: often question words.

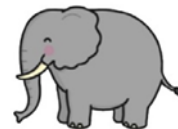
/f/ spelt *ph*



ph rule or pattern: the 'ph' spelling can be used at the beginning, middle or end of words and makes a 'f' sound.



Dictations and Activities



wh and ph

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 horizontal lines.

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 14 – *ay, a-e, igh, ey, ei*

Words

ai spelt *ay*



ay rule or pattern: 'ay' is generally found at the end of words

ai spelt *a_e*



a-e rule or pattern: There is a split digraph which makes the 'a-e' phoneme and it sounds like it's in the middle of words

8

ai spelt *ei*gh



*ei*gh rule or pattern: this spelling of the /ai/ sound is not used very often.

ai spelt *ey*



ey rule or pattern: usually found at the end of a word containing the long /ai/ sound



ai spelt *ei*



ei rule or pattern: this spelling pattern is not used very often, but is sometimes found in the middle of words with the /ai/ sound.

Dictations and Activities



ay, a-e, eigh, ey, ei



8



Dictations and Activities



ay, a-e, eigh, ey, ei



8



Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 15 – ea, e-e, ie, y, ey, eo



Words

Long e spelt ea

ea rule or pattern: 'ea' is another digraph for the /ee/ phoneme. This is often found at the beginning of words, or in words ending in 'ch' or 'm'.



Long e spelt e_e

e_e rule or pattern: /ee/ is in many words. It can also be split to make the /ee/ split digraph with another phoneme in the middle.

Long e spelt ie



ie rule or pattern: 'ie' is usually used in words to make the /ee/ phoneme when the word ends in 'f' or 've'. Usually there's more than one consonant before the /ee/ sound

Long e spelt y



y rule or pattern: 'y' at the beginning of words makes a /y/ phoneme, but when we see it at the end of words it often makes an /ee/ phoneme. Most of the words ending in the /ee/ sound end in 'y'.



Long e spelt *ey*

ey rule or pattern: 'ey' is another way of representing the /ee/ phoneme at the end of words. We don't use it often, but when we do it often follows a 'k'.



Dictations and Activities

ea, e-e, ie, y, ey, eo





Dictations and Activities

ea, e-e, ie, y, ey, eo



Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 16 – *ie, i-e, y, i* (long 'i')

Words

igh spelt *ie*



ie rule or pattern: An /igh/ sound at the end of a word is written as 'ie'. It sometimes has an 's' or 'd' after it.

igh spelt *i-e*



i-e rule or pattern: If the sound /igh/ is the second to last sound you hear, it's usually a split digraph 'i_e'.

igh spelt y





y rule or pattern: In 1 syllable words, where there are just 1 or 2 consonants before the 'y', the 'y' usually makes the /igh/ phoneme.

igh spelt i (long 'i')



i (long 'i' rule or pattern: The vowel 'i' in the middle of words makes the /i/ sound, like in b-i-n. But when 'i' is in the middle of a word followed by two consonants, it can often make the /igh/ sound. These consonants are often 'nd', 'nt' and 'ld'

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 17 – *oa*, *oe*, *o*, *oe*

Words

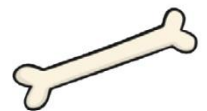
oa spelt *oa*



'*oa*' rule or pattern: /*oa*/ is usually in the middle of words.

'*oa*' is mostly used to make the /*oa*/ sound at the end of a word. There is usually more than one consonant before the '*oa*' grapheme.

oa spelt *oe*



oe rule or pattern: If you hear the /*oa*/ sound in the middle of a word, it can be the '*oe*' split digraph, with the last sound you hear being between the '*o*' and '*e*'.

oa spelt σ



σ rule or pattern: The vowel ' σ ' in the middle of words makes the / σ / phoneme, like in p-o-t. But when ' σ ' is at the end of 1 syllable words, it can also say its letter name.

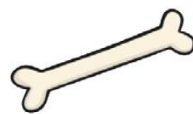
oa spelt σe



σe rule or pattern: ' σa ' is generally found in the middle of words, ' σe ' is rare and is generally found at the end of words.



Dictations and Activities

 $\sigma_W, \sigma_e, \sigma, \sigma_e$ [illegible]

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 18 – ew, ue, u-e

Words

oo spelt ew



ew rule or pattern: 'ue' is most often at the end of 2 syllable words to make the /ʊʊ/ phoneme, 'ew' is used most often to make the /ʊʊ/ phoneme at the end of 1 syllable words.

oo spelt ue



ue rule or pattern: 'ue' is most often at the end of 2 syllable words to make the /ʊʊ/ phoneme, 'ew' is used most often to make the /ʊʊ/ phoneme at the end of 1 syllable words.

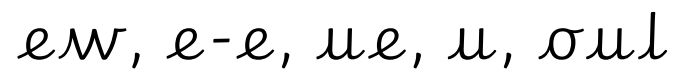
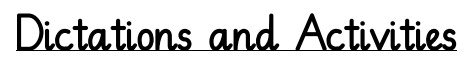
oo spelt *u-e*



u-e rule or pattern: When /*oo*/ is the second to last sound heard in a word, followed by a consonant sound, it will usually be the split digraph '*u_e*'.

oo spelt '*u*' and '*oul*'

u and *oul* rules or patterns: '*u*' is mostly used in one syllable words with a digraph sound at the end. '*oul*' is mostly used in one syllable words ending in a '*d*' or other consonant.



Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 19 - *aw, au, al*

Words

or spelt *aw*



aw rule or pattern: When the /ɔr/ sound is at the end of a word, it is usually spelt as '*aw*'. If a word ends in a 'n' or 'l' then the '*aw*' spelling is also used.

or spelt *au*



au rule or pattern: When the /ɔr/ sound is in the middle of a word, it is usually spelt as '*au*'.

or spelt *al*



al rule or pattern: 'or' spelt 'al' is usually found in the middle of a word, followed by a final consonant (often also l).

Dictations and Activities



aw, au, al

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 horizontal lines.

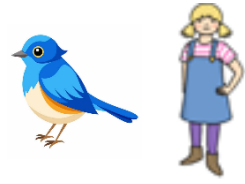


Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 20 – *ir, er, ear*

Words

ur spelt *ir*



ir rule or pattern: The /ʊr/ sound spelt 'ir' is usually in the middle of words, especially if it's followed by 'a', 'm', 'd' or 'th'.

ur spelt *er*



er rule or pattern: /ʊr/ spelt 'er' is often in the middle or at the end of words.

ur spelt ear



ear rule or pattern: /ur/ spelt 'ear' is often at the start or the second sound in a word.

Dictations and Activities

ir, er, ear

[illegible]

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 21 – *ou, oy*

Words

ow spelt *ou*



ou rule or pattern: /*ow*/ sounds in the middle of words can be spelt wither '*ow*' or '*ou*'. If the word ends in d or t, it's usually '*ou*'.

oi spelt *oy*



oy rule or pattern: '*oi*' is mostly found in the middle of words, '*oy*' is mostly found at the end of words.



Dictations and Activities

ou and oy



Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 22 – eer, ere, are, ear

Words



ear spelt eer

ear spelt ere

eer rule or pattern: Most words are spelt 'ear' when we hear the

/ear/ sound. Only a small group of words use eer/ere. These mostly have more than one consonant before the 'eer'.

air spelt *are*



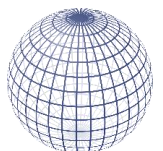
are rule or pattern: '*air*' is used most often for nouns. '*are*' is used less often and is usually used in verbs.

air spelt *ear*



ear rule or pattern: '*ear*' can be pronounced /*air*/ but this is rare.

A cartoon illustration of a small, spotted deer or fawn. It has a light brown body with white spots, a white underbelly, and a small white patch on its forehead. It has large, expressive blue eyes and pink inner ears. The deer is standing on four legs, facing slightly to the left.

[illegible]

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 23 – c, k, ck, ch

Words

c



c rule or pattern: Mainly used at the beginning of a 1 syllable word where we hear the /c/ sound followed by 'a', 'o' or 'u'. If the next letter is 'r' (cr) or 'l' (cl) use a 'c' at the beginning.

k



k rule or pattern: In words where there is an 'e', 'i' or 'y' after the /c/ sound, the /c/ is written by a 'k'. When we hear a /c/ phoneme in the middle of any split digraph, we always use a 'k'

ck



ck rule or pattern: A /c/ sound at the end of a word or in the middle of a two syllable word, is usually written as 'ck'.

c spelt ch



ch rule or pattern: 'ch' will often make a /c/ sound if:

- a 'ch' at the start of the word is followed by an r, a, e or o;
- if 'ch' is in the middle of a word.

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 24 – *c(e)* (*i*), *c(y)*, *sc*, *stl*, *se*

Words

s spelt *c(e)*



c(e) rule or pattern: When we hear an /s/ phoneme in the middle of any split digraph, we always use a '*c(e)*' to make the /s/. Some words don't have a split digraph, but they also have a '*c(e)*' at the end to make the /s/ sound. These all have an '*n*' before the /s/ phoneme.

s *c(i)*

s spelt *c(y)*



c(i) and *c(y)* rule or pattern: A /s/ sound at the beginning or end of a word is usually spelt with a '*c*' if it's followed by '*y*' or '*i*'.

s spelt *sc*



sc rule or pattern: If you hear a /s/ sound followed by 'a', 'i' or 'e', it is often spelt '*sc*'.

s spelt *stl*

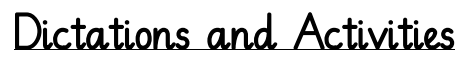


stl rule or pattern: If you hear a /s/ sound followed by 'l' sound, it is usually spelt '*stle*'.

s and z spelt *se*



se rule or pattern: When you hear a /s/ or /z/ sound at the end of a word and it has the sounds 'or/au' 'oi' 'ur' 'ee/ea' 'ue' before it, it is usually spelt 'se'.



Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 25 – g(e), g(i), g(y) dge

Words

j spelt g (e)



g(e) rule or pattern: If you hear a /j/ sound at the end of a word, it is often spelt 'ge'.



j spelt g(i) and j spelt g (y)



g(i) and g(y) rule or pattern: If you hear a /j/ sound at the start of a word, followed by a consonant, or at the end of a word followed by a single consonant, it is usually spelt 'gy' or 'gi'.

j spelt dge



dge rule or pattern: a /j/ sound at the end of a word, following a vowel, is usually spelt 'dge'


$$g(e), g(i), g(y) \text{ dge}$$
[illegible]

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 26 – le, mb, kn, gn, wr

Words

l spelt le



le rule or pattern: an /l/ sound at the very end of a word will usually be spelt 'le'

m spelt mb



mb rule or pattern: an /m/ sound at the very end of a word, or the end of a word followed by a suffix, will usually be spelt 'mb'

n spelt *kn*



kn rule or pattern: if a /n/ sound at the very start of a word is followed by a vowel, it may be spelt '*kn*'.

n spelt *gn*



gn rule or pattern: if a /n/ sound is at the very end of a word, it may be spelt '*gn*'.

r spelt wr



wr rule or pattern: if there is an /r/ sound at the start of word,
followed by a vowel, it may be spelt 'wr'.

Dictations and Activities

le, mb, kn, gn, wr

[illegible]

Dictations and Activities



le, mb, kn, gn, wr



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 horizontal lines.



Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 27 – tch, ch, t (ion), ss (ion), ss (ure) s (ion), s (ure), c (ion), c (ious), c (ial)

Words

ch spelt tch



tch rule or pattern: 'tch' usually follows a short vowel, 'ch' follows a vowel digraph or a consonant.



sh spelt ch

ch rule or pattern: /ch/ is pronounced 'sh' if the word comes from a French word.

sh spelt t(iɒn)



t(iɒn) rule or pattern: If a /sh/ sound comes in the middle of a word, followed by an n sound, it is usually spelt ti(ɒn).

sh spelt c(ian)



c(ian) rule or pattern: This pattern is common in words describing a person who practises a profession or has a particular skill.

sh spelt c(ial)



c(ial) rule or pattern: If a /sh/ sound comes in the middle of a word, followed by a 'l' sound, it will often be spelt 'cial'.

sh spelt ss(iɒn) and s(iɒn)

ss(ion) and s(ion) rule or pattern: If a /sh/ sound comes in the middle of a word, followed by an 'n' sound, it is sometimes spelt 'ssion' or 'sion'.

sh spelt ss(ure) and s(ure)



ss(ure) rule or pattern: a /sh/ sound before the trigraph 'ure' will usually be spelt with a 's' or two 'ss'.

sh spelt c(ion) and c(ious)



c(ion) and c(ious) rule or pattern: a /sh/ sound before an 'n' sound or 's' sound, will sometimes be spelt cion/cious.

Write in the words that you are learning (or spotting!) at the moment. Can you spot and rules or patterns too about the letters and sounds, like where they are in the word?

Set 27 CONTINUED

ea, /zh/ (w)a, o

e spelt ea



ea rule or pattern: an /e/ sound in the middle of a one or two syllable word, followed by a consonant, is often spelt 'ea'.

/zh/ sound



/zh/ rule or pattern: an 's' followed by 'a', 'u' or 'i' in the middle of a word, is sometime pronounced /zh/.

o spelt (w)a



(w) a rule or pattern: if you hear /wɔ/ followed by a consonant sound, it is sometimes spelt 'wa'.

u spelt o



o rule or pattern: an /u/ sound can be spelt with an 'o', often if it comes before an 'm', 'n', 'd' or 'r'.

Dictations and Activities

*tch, ch, t (ion), ss (ion), ss (ure) s (ion),
s (ure), c (ion), c (ious), c (ial)*

[illegible]

Dictations and Activities

*tch, ch, t (ion), ss (ion), ss (ure) s (ion),
s (ure), c (ion), c (ious), c (ial)*

[illegible]

Dictations and Activities

$$ea, /z\hbar/ (\omega)a, \sigma$$
[illegible]

High Frequency Words (tricky words in *bold italics*)

Phase 2

a	an	as	at	if	in
is	it	of	off	on	can
dad	had	back	and	get	big
him	his	not	got	up	mum
but	<i>the</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>go</i>
<i>into</i>					

Phase 3

will	that	this	then	them	with
see	for	now	down	look	too
<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>was</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>her</i>

Phase 4

went	It's	from	children	just	help
<i>said</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>some</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>little</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>when</i>
<i>out</i>	<i>what</i>				

Phase 5

don't	old	I'm	by	time	house
about	your	day	made	came	make
here	saw	very	put	<i>oh</i>	<i>their</i>
<i>people</i>	<i>Mr</i>	<i>Mrs</i>	<i>looked</i>	<i>called</i>	<i>asked</i>
<i>could</i>					

[illegible]

Next 200 common words (in order)

water	away	good	want	over
how	did	man	going	where
would	or	took	school	think
home	who	didn't	ran	know
bear	can't	again	cat	long
things	new	after	wanted	eat
everyone	our	two	has	yes
play	take	thought	dog	well
find	more	I'll	round	tree
magic	shouted	us	other	food
fox	through	way	been	stop
must	red	door	right	sea
these	began	boy	animals	never
next	first	work	lots	need
that's	baby	fish	gave	mouse
something	bed	may	still	found
live	say	soon	night	narrator
small	car	couldn't	three	head
king	town	I've	around	every
garden	fast	only	many	laughed
let's	much	suddenly	told	another
great	why	cried	keep	room
last	jumped	because	even	am
before	gran	clothes	tell	key
fun	place	mother	sat	boat
window	sleep	feet	morning	queen
each	book	its	green	different
let	girl	which	inside	run
any	under	hat	snow	air
trees	bad	tea	top	eyes

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Grapheme Chart



s

ss



a



t



p



i



n



m



d



g



o



c

k

ck



e



u



r



h



b



f

ff



l

ll



j



v



w



x



y



z

zz



qu



ch



sh



th



ng



ai



ee



igh



oa



oo



oo



ar



or



ur

er



ow



oi



ear



air



ure



Phases

2

3

5

Grapheme Chart



												
s	a	t	p	i	n	m	d	g	o	c	e	u
ss					kn	mb			(w)a	k	ea	o
c(e)					gn					ck		
c(i)										ch		
c(y)												
sc												
st(l)	r	h	b	f	l	j	v	w	x	y	z	qu
se	wr			ff	ll	g(e)		wh			zz	
				ph	le	g(i)					se	
						g(y)						
						dge						
												
ch	sh	th	ng	ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	oo	ar	or	ur
tch	ch			ay	ea	ie	ow	ew	u		aw	er
	c(ial)			a-e	e-e	i-e	o-e	ue	oul		au	ir
	c(ian)			eigh	ie	y	o	u-e			al	ear
	t(ion)			ey	y	i	oe					
	ss(ion)			ei	ey							
												
ow	oi	ear	air	ure	zh							
ou	oy	ere	are		s(ion)							
		eer	ear		s(ual)							
					s(ure)							

Sun, Apple, Tap, Pan, Insect, Nest, Mat, Dog, Goat, Octopus, Cat, Elephant, Umbrella,
 Rat, Hat, Bag, Fan, Leg, Jam, Van, Web, Fox, Yell, Zip, Queen,
 Chips, Shell, Moth, King, Snail, Sheep, Night, Boat, Spoon, Book, Star, Fork, Surf,
 Owl, Coins, Ear, Chair, Manure, Treasure

Glossary

Word	Definition
consonant	Most of the letters of the alphabet are consonants sounds. Only the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowel sounds
digraph	One sound (phoneme) shown with two letters
grapheme	A letter or group of letters that is written to show a sound (phoneme)
phoneme	The smallest unit of sound. There are 44 phonemes in the English language.
prefix	Added to the beginning of a word to turn it into another word.
suffix	Added to the end of a word to make a new word.
syllable	A syllable sounds like the beat of a word.
trigraph	A type of grapheme using 3 letters for one sound (phoneme).
vowel	A type of speech sound. In English, the vowels are a, e, i, o, u and y.